The New Militia Law.

the sedentary to consist of all white male per ations from the company, battalion and regisons subject to bear arms under the State Con- mental funds, for the payment of such mem-The active militia consists of able-bodied white necessary.

and a like sum for 1862, which constitutes a spe- arms and the organization of cavalry regiments, cial fund for military purposes, one-fourth of preference shall be given to companies in the which (\$17,500) remains in the State Treasury to counties of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth pay the salaries of the adjutant and quarter. Congressional Districts. master general-\$800 each-and to pay expenses Every company, battalion, or regiment, unless of State and Brigade Encampments, Brigade the Governor shall prescribe a uniform, shall

rata, to the counties in proportion to the number | which is not thus approved shall be worn when on of active militia, to be paid over by the county duty, unless the Governor shall otherwise direct. be distributed among the captains of active mi United States Army. litia, in proportion to the number of members in | The Legion shall be considered as composed

equipments and munitions. of divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and martial for incapacity. Officers' drills and schools

staff officers. division-but this organization, except as to com- approved by the Governor.

appoint an adjutant, paymaster, quartermaster of the peace.

appoints his regimental staff, to consist of a bri- authority. gade inspector, who discharges the duties of assistant adjutant general, a quartermaster, pay- at the same time. master, surgeon, and judge advocate, and the non-

quartermaster sergeant, and color bearer. cate, aid-de camp, and four staff sergeants.

termaster, paymaster, surgeon, judge advocate, troops of the United States army. two aids-de-camp, and four staff sergeants.

their articles of association, accompanying it for the position. six, shall be forwarded to the Adjutant General, tions of the State. who if he be satisfied of the loyalty of the mem- No commissioned officer shall hold his office bers, that they are legally qualified, and will for a longer period than four years. ballots, either in his presence, or in presence of items of expenditure. The colonels of regiments muster the company into State service. No to the Treasurer of State.

the presiding officer shall proceed to muster the the Governor, are to be published in pamphlet company into the Legion by causing every mem- form, and distributed to the counties when the ber to take in his presence the oath of allegiance, laws are distributed. which is as follows : "I solemnly swear that I will honestly and faithfully serve the State of Indiana against all her enemies or opposers, and that I will do my utmost to support the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and of the State of Indiana against all violence of whatever kind or description. And I further swear that I be broken up by some agency as not conquer the will obey the legal orders of all officers legally South upon its own soil; neither, if it could, would placed over me, when on duty; so help me it be advisable to undertake. The South needs

The mustering officer then reports to the adju- it will, in some way, receive. But the North can tant general the result of the election, who will not hold the South as a conquered dependency; cause commissions to be forwarded to the officers and, for its own sake, it should not make the

Subsequent members, on joining companies, are required to take the oath of allegiance. Every member of the legion shall provide himself nal ability for a peaceable adjustment of the con with his proper uniform within three months af. troversy, predicts that the war will not cease unter becoming a member of the organization, fail- til the rebellion is crushed out. In its issue of ing in which, he will subject himself to penalties, Wednesday it takes this position: to be fixed by the by-laws or sentence of a court should have looked for sympathy was among the mertial. The company clerk may be allowed Northern Democracy. It is certainly the last such compensation for his services as the coun-place they may look for it hereafter. Having cit of administration of the company shall allow, berne much for the sake of a peaceful solution of to be paid out of the company fund.

shall make a requisition on the quartermaster and everlasting overthrow of the great rebellion. general for such supply of arms and equipments The patriotic contributions of the people for as may be necessary for his company, which the war during the last three weeks amount to the immense sum of \$23,277,000. Pennsylvania requisition, with the commanding officer's receipt leads the column with a free gift of \$3,500,000; to the quartermaster general, shall be forwarded New York and Ohio have each given \$3,000. to the Governor. Should the Governor approve, Maine, \$1,300,000; Vermont and New Jersey, the issue. The principal cities' contributions are: New York, \$2,173,000; Philaceipt and requires the state of the quarter-master general as combined to accompany his an-

master general as considers to recompany his annual return. Arms, equipments and military York Tribune. stores and equippage, when issued, will be charged | The contributions of Indiana, including State. by the Auditor of State to the counties receiving county and municipal, will amount to about \$3,the same. The officers and members of all vol- 000,000. unteer companies shall file with the county auditor such bond and security as he may deem requisite to secure the county from loss on account of the use or misapplication of such arms, equipments or stores, such bond to be payable to the Board of Commissioners.

When arms and equipments which have been issued, shall again come into the possession of the sary, and it is probable that during that time the accounts of each county as to arms, &c., and on age for the recess, but no per diem. It is probadiscovering any failure to return any issue of ble that some relief law will be adopted by the arms, or any part thereof, to the Governor on de Legislature on its re assembling. mand, or that any arms have been damaged beyond the injury resulting from necessary use, or that any deficiency exists as to the number of such arms, then he shall charge the value of such the oath of fidelity to the Union. The War De missing arms, or damage, to the proper county; partment, the telegraph states, has issued an or and the amount thus found due shall be assessed | der requiring a renewal of the oath of allegiance as part of the county levy, and collected in such | by all the officers of the army who continue in county as ordinary taxes are collected, and shall the public service. Those who are loyal to the be paid into the State Treasury, as a separate Government can not object to this renewal of the fund, to be applied by the Governor to the purpledge of fidelity, and those who object, may

chase of other arms. Unless otherwise specially ordered all elections shall be held at the armory, or other ordiform of his corps.

There may be raised for each company, by voluntary engagement of its members, two musicians; and for each battalion a band of not more than ten musicians, which several bands, when the regiment assembles, shall be consolidated We present below an abstract of the provisions into a regimental band, under command of the of the Militia Law just enacted by the Indiana adjutant. The colonel may appoint a leader, drum major, and principal musicians. Councils The Militia is divided into sedentary and active, of administration may make reasonable appropri stitution, who do not belong to the active militia. bers of the band, and for hiring other music when

males between eighteen and forty-five years, who Companies of cavalry and artillery may be orshall be enrolled members of armed and uni- ganized in like manner with infantry compaformed companies duly mustered into the State panies, and may be attached to any portion of the infantry force, or otherwise organized, as may be The sum of \$70,000 is appropriated for 1861, most expedient. But in the first distribution of

Courts Martial, printing of necessary blanks, &c. adopt a uniform for itself, which shall be subject The balance (\$52,500) is to be distributed, pro to the approval of the Governor, and no uniform

treasurers to colonels of regiments. One-fourth Whenever any portion of the militia shall be of each county's share is held to pay actual ex- called into the service of the State by the Goverpenses of the quartermaster of the regiment, for nor in time of war, invasion, insurrection, or pubthe preservation of arms, and all expenses of regi- lie danger, they shall be entitled to pay at the Governor mental and battalion drills, parades, encamp- same rates, in every respect, as the corresponding ments and courts-martial. The remainder is to grades may at the time be entitled to in the

each, to be used by such companies to defray ex essentially of light troops, and the system of in penses of company drills and courts-martial, of struction tactics prescribed for such troops in the armories and music, and for the procurement of United States army shall be at all times followed. All other systems are forbidden, and all officers The active militia is styled the "Indiana Le- who fail to qualify themselves, within a reason gion," which, in its complete organization, shall able time, for the duties of instructor of his combe considered as a single army corps, composed mand, shall be dismissed by sentence of a court companies, and the requisite general and field and of instruction are provided for. Companies shall parade not less than four times a year, and shall A company to consist of a captain, a first and | hold not less than twelve company drills per ansecond lieutenent, an orderly sergeant, four num. Battalions and regiments, whose compasergeants, four corporals, a company clerk, to nies or a considerable portion of them, are in the be elected by the company, and not less than 32 same county, may have not less than three batnor more than 100 privates. Four companies talion drills a year. Brigade and division com make a battalion, three battalions a regiment, manders may order encampments, not to exceed three regiments a brigade, and three brigades a three days in each year, for the same troops, when

panies, may be medified by the Governor, ac- A constitution and by laws may be adopted by cording to the conveniences and necessities of the companies, battalions and regiments, subject to the approval of the Governor, which shall be ob Majors to command battalions, are elected by ligatory on their own members, and fines assessed | vice the men composing a regiment, and has power to under the same may be collected before a justice

and commissary, and in case of necessity may General provision is made for the manner of assign all these duties to one officer. He may conducting encampments; for the appointment of also appoint two non-commissioned officers as the Councils of Administration to adjust accounts and non-commissioned staff of the battalion, and an allow claims; for the organization of courts martial, and prescribing the manner of holding the Colonels and lieutenant colonels are to be ap- same; regulating resignations, dismissals and dispointed by the Governor, for each regiment, and charges; and defining the duties of civil officers are commissioned for four years. The colonel and the militia when troops are called out by civil No person shall be a member of two companies

The adjutant general is required to furnish every commissioned staff to consist of a sergeant major, military company, when commissioning its officers, with a copy of Hardee's Infantry Tactics and The Governor appoints a brigadier general for the other systems of tactics for light or other each brigade, and a major general for each divis- troops in the United States army; also the army ion. The brigadier generals appoint the brigade regulations and copies of the militia law. The staff, to consist of a brigade inspector (who dis- rules and regulations for the government of the charges the duties of assistant adjutant general.) United States army, as far as applicable, shall a quartermaster, paymaster, surgeon, judge advo- apply to the government of the active militia. The discipline, and the position of companies, The major general appoints the division staff, regiments and brigades in review, on parade, in to consist of a division inspector, (who discharges line of march, or in line of battle, shall be dethe duties of assistant adjutant general,) a quar- termined and governed by the rules governing

No person shall be appointed adjutant general Whenever an association of individuals wish or quartermaster general, unless he has received to volunteer as a company in the Legion, they a regular military education, or has had experishall first file with the County Auditor a copy of ence as a military officer sufficient to qualify him

with an undertaking, with security to the satis- In distributing arms, companies formed in those faction of Auditor, that they will uniform them- portions of the State in danger of invasion shall selves. A list of members of not less than forty be preferred to companies formed in other por-

uniform themselves, shall issue an order for the The commander-in-chief shall, annually, on election of officers, naming time and place. Be- the first of January, report to the Treasurer fore such election is held, he shall appoint three of State the amount of the military fund drawn disinterested persons to receive and count the on his warrant, the amount expended and the

the officer to whom he may have delegated his and captains of companies shall make like reports authority to preside at such election, and to to the County Treasurer, who shall make report election is valid unless two-thirds of the members | Ten thousand copies of this act, together with vote, and candidates must receive a majority of the rules and articles of war and so much of the all the votes to be elected. After the election general army regulations as may be directed by

The Difference.

The Cincinnati Press (Republican) prophecies that the Confederate States will maintain their independence. In its issue of yesterday it says: We assume that unless the Confederacy shall punishment for its arrogance, injustice, cruelty and designs of conquest and destruction; and that

On the other hand, the Detroit Free Press, Democratic, which has ever contended with sig-

all the national difficulties, the Northern Democracy will listen to no terms in this war which The commanding officer of every company shall look to any other result than the complete order on the back of the requisi- each \$1,000,000; Wisconsin and Rhode Island, quartermatter general to make \$500,000; Iowa, \$100,000. The principal cities

Recess of the Legislature. The Legislature adjourned last Saturday to reassemble on the 21st inst. Special sessions of the Legislature are limited to forty days. A recess of ten days will leave twelve days of the session unexpired for further legislation, if any events should occur during that period to make it necest for the same to the county auditor. At the policy of both the Government and the Confedend of each year the Auditor of State settles the developed. The members will be advanced mileerates as to the prosecution of hostilities will be

> Oath of Allegiance. General Scorr has, for the third time, taken

justly be suspected of dislovalty. The Government has determined to espary place of meeting of each company. No tablish military departments in Ohio, Indiana person who has been more than three months a and Illinois. The department of Ohio will be member of the legion, shall be permitted to vote under charge of Major McClelland, formerly in unless he appears at the polls in the proper uni- the United States service, but lately Superintendent of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.

For the Daily State Sentinel. Politics vs. Cavalry. EDITOR OF SENTINEL:-Justice to several hun dred gentlemen who have recently responded to a military affairs!" But it is just that the historic call made by myself and others for a regiment of cavalry, the organization of which has never been discovery! They believed that cavalry was a ne-

your columns for a brief explanation. ment of Cavalry, to consist of picked men, who State. should be enlisted for service during the war un. The second reason the Governor assigns is, that erats like Mr. Tanner and myself. In short, beco-operation in, the raising of a regiment of Cavalry, the acceptance of which was to be contingent lone on the legislation which would authorize im to consummate the organization, to which was added the assurance of His Excellency's influence in favor of such legislation, as far as the same could be with propriety exerted.

On the 26th of April, a list of ten companies, as constituting a cavalry regiment, tendered in writing, for any term of service, by J. C. Walker, lordon Tanner and Benj. Newland, was filed in the office of the Adjutant General, on which the following endorsement had been made by the

"Accepted, subject to any law, or legislative egulation, that may be passed. O. P. MORTON." Muster-rolls to be filed, with certificates of elec-

tion of officers." filed with the Adjutant General on or before the nies by the 2d day of May. At the time the written tender of ten cavalry companies was made and accepted by the Governor, as above shown. but one other cavalry company-namely, that of Capt. Stewart, of Terre Haute-had been offered. This being the condition of affairs, the proper slation seemed to be the only requisite essenor other, however, the Governor's promised cooperation was never discernible, and the cavalry eature of what is known as the six-regimentill, met, at every step of its passage through the Legislature, with a malignant partisan opposition, and, at last, was only permitted to remain in a form which would enable its opponents to environ the Commander-in-chief with a partisan pressure that would defeat its object. The act, however, as it became a law, did provide for cavalry. The cavalry feature of the act had been twice ustained by both branches of the Legislature, and those who sustained it contemplated the acentance of a regiment of that arm of the ser-

six regiment bill, providing for cavalry as well as infantry and artillery, had passed both branches six thousand dollars to individuals, and consisted tain course, or adopt a peculiar policy, it is an easy of the best fighting material in the State. The tender of the companies constituting the regiment had been "accepted" by His Excellency, "subject to the law or legislative regulation" that had been ubsequently adopted. The time had consequently arrived when it was to be seen whether the partisan opposition to the cavalry which had maniested itself in the Legislature, would control the action of the Governor when the responsibility of what was to be done devolved entirely upon himself. Understanding the influences that were bearing upon His Excellency, and knowing that alleged expensiveness of cavalry would be used as an argument against mustering into service the regiment already accepted, I caused to be submitted, on the 5th inst., an estimate showing that the expense of a regiment of infantry, consisting of seven hundred and seventyseven men, for one year, at \$1 50 per diem, per man, for quartering, subsistence and pay, would that I believe the Governor started out intending, amount, in the aggregate, to a fraction over in good faith, to consummate the organization of \$425,407 00; and that the expenses of a regiment nine men, at \$1 50 per diem, per man, for quar- sumption of another position. tering, subsistence and pay, allowing \$125 00 each for the horses, and estimating the horses, at the am to blame for the loss of time, loss of money end of the year, at one-half their original cost, and disappointment which has overtaken the seve would amount, in the aggregate, to a fraction over ral hundred gentlemen who have formed them-\$340,990 00, which would leave a difference in seives into cavalry companies, by the refusal of would allow about \$151 00 per annum for forage | Somebody has trifled with those gentlemen. If for each horse, which is a high estimate, and then I am the man, I deserve their detestation—should the same as that of a regiment of infantry,

It may be remarked here, en passant, that the expense of cavalry is estimated, at the War it for the gentlemen with whom I have been asso-Department in Washington as one fourth greater ciated to place censure due for the failure of the than that of infantry ; but the excess is attributed to the fact that on the frontier, where the Government cavalry has heretofore been used, military service, to indulge in the luxury of a the cost of forage is high, and the wear upon little "free speech," by placing myself, for the horses great, by reason of extreme exposure and benefit of friends, on the record in regard to the frequent scantiness of food.

On the morning of the 6th inst., I had the he State House, and was informed that inasmuch in one who was willing to incur the hazards as the Legislature had placed the responsibility of the battle-field. As the matter now rests, I of classifying the six regiments provided for upon | shall postpone this duty to the "day of reckoning, him, he would be obliged to further consider the when the mists which envelop society shall have subject before determining upon what he would do. Growing impatient of delay, and fearing that mind sufficiently sobered to enjoy a dispassionate gentlemen composing the cavalry regiment were reflection and pass a verdict unbiased by the con destined to disappointment, in the end, I caused tagious influence of civil disorder. to be delivered to Governor Morton, on the morning of the 7th inst., the following letter : INDIANAPOLIS, May 7, 1861.

Hon. O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana : DEAR Sin-Can you not give me positive in-Mr. Tanner? You will recollect that you authorized us, so far as you had power to do so, to raise this regiment; and when we made the tender of ten companies in writing, you accepted terday, where I was when your letter reached the same, subject to such action as the Legisla. this city. My object in going there was to ascerture might adopt. The muster-rolls of these tain for myself the true purposes of the Governoffice. The companies are more than full, and of Kentucky. The condition of Missouri, soconsist of as good fighting material as any in the cially and geographically, is very similar to that State. They are enrolled for any term of screice. of Kentucky, except that she is even more ex-I cannot be instrumental in keeping these men posed, in the event of her secession, than Kenlonger in suspense and out of employment. I am tucky is. They are in conditions sufficiently simunwilling that they shall have reason to suppose, ilar to make their policy the same. Secession is when, after a long delay, they are finally disap. alike fatal to both. You are almost a peninsular pointed, that I have triffed with them. I can not of slave territory, jutting into an ocean of free have operated against this regiment, and this in- from which no courage nor constancy can relieve reases my anxiety to know at once, whether or you-to inroads, raids and incursions, from al not men who have offered themselves for the most most every quarter. Your neighbors are willing arduous service, and for the longest period, are to now to be friends, but they are resolved, as is be rejected or postponed. Both the act of the every other free State, to support the Govern-Legislature and the proclamation of the Presi- ment in the rightful exercise of its legitimate dent of the 2nd inst. authorize, as I understand functions, the first of these being to maintain its them, the organization of the proposed regiment. own existence against the plottings of those who Upon the basis proposed in an estimate furnished | would annihilate it, in order to form new and unyou by me on yesterday, it is demonstrable that authorized combinations out of its fragments. the expense of the cavalry regiment (559 men) Should Missouri place herself in co-operation would be no greater than that of infantry, (777 with these and in hostility to the Government, men.) I have steadily been assured by your she will, by her own acts, thus place herself in Excellency, that political partisanship shall not hostility with her neighbors, and she will have influence your action; and this assurance leads me no cause to be disappointed that her fields may to still hope that the warfare made by partisans be devastated, her trade ruined, and her slave against this regiment will not succeed. If, how- property swept from existence. Ancient friend ever, your Excellency shall determine finally not ship, and the remembrance of the past good to organize the regiment for any service, I re. neighborhood, will but embitter the coming feud, spectfully ask permission to withdraw the tender and that war which is first civil, will become so heretofore made, together with the muster-rolls | cial and then servile, until all that is worth preof such companies as may not desire to enter the serving is gone. service under some other arrangement.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't, J. C. WALKER. On the morning of the 10th inst., the following | consists your safety. Let no folly or indiscretion, answer was received from his Excellency: STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9, 1861. J. C. WALKER-Dear Sir: Your favor of the 7th was received. I have consulted with gentlemen of experience in military affairs, and after a eareful consideration of the subject, I am reluctantly compelled to decline the organization of a ment that has never deprived her of a solitary The very decisive refusal of the General Gov.

necept a cavalry regiment of Indiana, has also reference to Kentucky, Mr. Lincoln told me le ufluenced my conduct in this particular. The haped Kentucky would stand by the Government muster rolls can, of course, be withdrawn as you in the present difficulty; but, if she would not do Tendering to Mr. Tanner and vourself, and quainst it and that no hostile step should tread her through you, to the gallant men volunteering un. soil. This is true with Missouri. Let me tell der you, my thanks for your and their patriot de-

votion to the country now in peril, I am sir, very respectfully yours, O. P. MORTON, Governor. low and frivolous in itself, may seem weighty to and all the powers of the Government henceforth politicions already in, or struggling for positions they have not the capacity to fill. It may seem | legal authority of the Government within its just sufficient to sustain a partizan and proscriptive design. But it might be inquired upon what hear of the vigorous blockade of the Chesapeake fields the "gentlemen of experience in military

affairs" made the signal discovery announced by His Excellency? It must have been in some unuch as to suggest improvements in the art of retaliation or resistance will be inaugurated by war. Where was the laggard muse of history, the Government to force the poisoned chalice to that its glories remain unrecorded? We should the lips of those who first drugged it. I could have some account of the brilliant victories that enter much more into detail, but have not time. ave furnished military gentlemen with experi- I start when this is closed to fill my appointments ace, showing that all the great military chief | -to make Union speeches. God grant that Mistuins, ancient, mediæval and modern, were igno- souri may stand firm. I trust Kentucky will. rant of the relative usefulness and strength of though the storm beats heavily against her. cavalry and infantry. What fools were Philip, Alexander, Hannibal, and all the Casars ! What savage ignorance was evinced by those barbarian chiefs of the North who overran, pillaged, occu- ton, with a voting population of five hundred pied, and possessed and re-constructed Europe has sent a company of ninety men to the war-Peter the Great, and Charles the Twelfth! And

poleon! The shades of all these heroes, no oubt, stand in shivering awe of the coming fame of His Excellency's "gentlemen of experience in glories of those great generals should "pale their ineffectual rays" before the blaze of modern

onsummated, requires that I should ask room in | cessary complement to a well-organized army, In the Mexican war, our small army was, on more than one occasion, saved from annihilati On the 23d day of April last, the writer and Mr. by the cavalry and the artillery. Yet the Gov-Gordon Tanner proposed to Gov. Morton and ernor has determined under the advice of "gen-Adjutant General Lewis Waliace to raise a regi- tlemen of experience in military affairs," to reject the cavalry regiment from the service of the

der the auspices either of the State or the Gene- "the very decided refusal of the General Governral Government. The Adjutant General conceded ment, under the advice of Gen. Scott, to accept the absolute necessity of calling into requisition his conduct. To this it may be answered that the arm of the service proposed, and both he and the refusal of the Secretary of War was, to acthe Governor expressed much satisfaction in have cept any more cavalry at all. Yet it is under ing received the offer of a regiment from Demo- stood that His Excellency has organized some cavalry companies under the six-regiment-law. If the argument is good as to a regiment, it is sent of the Governor for, and the assurance of his good as to a squadron. Besides, His Excellency tions of the Secretary of War, the volunteers raised to fill a requisition of the General Government, must be enlisted for three years; and inas much as the militia called into the service of the State, under the six regiment act, are enlisted for one year only, it is fair to presume that neither the advice of the Secretary of War nor of General Scott was essential to the proper classification of those regiments, as they can not be mustered into the service of the United States under any

I do not pretend to say that either cavalry or infantry are really required for State service by the exigencies of the times. It is, in fact, fair to resume that, while Indiana responds, in men, to the calls made upon her by the General Government for carrying on the war, the Government will discharge her obligations to the State by The muster-roll, and certificates of election of protecting our borders against the aggressions of an enemy. If this is not true, then, after asficers, of eight of the companies reported, were suming to prepare for war and regulate commerce, as the Legislature has already done, in 30th of April, and those of the other two compamay as well take one step more, secede from the Union and set up for herself. Under the six regiment act we have already a standing army, and under the general militia law, the Governor may increase its dimensions to any extent, appointing his own officers and call into service whomsoever he or his agents may designate. to the complete organization and acceptance With vigilance committees around us everywhere, of our regiment of cavalry. From some cause under the countenance of men in power, assuming to control our business and establishing a censorship over the freedom of speech and of the press, it is evident that we have but one further step to make to find ourselves in as good a despotism as that of France or of Austria. But to return from this digression. The troops

provided in the six regiment bill should have

been enlisted for three years' service, unless sooner discharged. They could have been placed very justly and humanely by the State under a course of military education, and when called upon by the General Government, the State could have tendered soldiers fit for service, and if a cavdry regiment had been among the number, the General Government, if there is to be war, would Thus matters stood on the 4th day of May. The be glad to avail herself of its services. On the man can truthfully say that a cavalry regiment egiment had been raised at an expense of about when a man in power determines to pursue a certion. The Governor could, I have no doubt, if he lesired it, still further sustain the attitude he has assumed, by the opinions even of occasional Democrats in the Legislature, who have favorite companies desiring service, the interest of which ight be promoted by such a course. If no regimander-in-Chief of the Indiana Militia and his Adjutant General should have understood that act before they encouraged the organization of such a regiment-particularly before the Governor should have accepted the regiment, "subject to any law, or legislative regulation, that may be passed." Without pursuing this subject further, I will simply say to the gentlemen who have been associated with me in the cavalry regiment, that regiment by receiving it into service, but of cavalry, consisting of five hundred and fifty that partisan pressure has driven him to the as-

I may be wrong, however, in this. Perhaps favor of the cavalry of \$84,417 00. This difference the Governor to call the regiment into service. leave the expense of a cavalry regiment precisely be the recipient of their continuous anathemas. I hold myself personally responsible for the truthfulness of the statements herein made, and leave

One word more: I had intended, upon entering impending war-thinking the exercise of that right, which our fathers, in their antiquated noasure of finding the Governor in his room at tions, supposed to be sacred, would be tolerated passed away, and the intoxication of the public

J. C. WALKER. Kentucky - Letter from Hon. W. L. The St. Louis Republican was permitted to formation, immediately, in regard to the fate of publish the following letter from Hon. W. L. the cavalry regiment tendered by myself and Underwood, of Kentucky, to a friend in that city: Mr. Air, Warney Co., Ky , May 1, 1861.

DEAR SIE:- I returned from Washington vesupanies are on file in the Adjutant General's ment, and as dependent upon this the true policy out perceive and understand the influences that soil. You are subject to exposure, therefore, Stand, then, my dear friend, by the Constitution of your country, enforce its laws and maintain the integrity of the Union. In this alone

or the imbecility of Mr. Lincoln's Administra tion, on the one hand, nor sectional pride and affinity, nor glowing portraitures of wrongs, real or imaginary, which the South has endured, (but the existence of which she can alone redress in the Union, and not out of it.) swerve your gallant State from her allegiance to the General Governright, or inflicted on her a single wrong. The policy of the Administration to all the border erument, under the advice of General Scott, to States which have not seceded is the same. In that, let her stand still and take no hostile part you further, that the temporizing policy of the Administration, in reference to the assaults and capturing of the forts, arsenals and property, is over. Henceforth they who make war will have The Governor assigns two reasons for the war made on them. The monopoly which the arse he has adopted. The first, however shal. South has enjoyed in that direction has ended will be exerted to maintain the property and the limits. You need not, therefore, be surprised to and Hampton Roads, and the ports of the secoded States, and that, if these States erect batteries at Memphis and Vicksburg to interrupt the comrouicled campaign, the exploits of which were merce of the Mississippi, that measures of stern a few days.

Yours truly, W. L. UNDERWOOD. BESTON COUNTY .- The little county of Benduring the Middle Ages! What imbeciles were and fine-looking fellows they are. Good for Bento crown all, what tyros in military "experience" ton county. Capt. W. J. Templeton commands were the Duke of Wellington and the Great Na this company.

From the New York Observer, May 2. Right of Self-Government - What it

Means and Where it Ends. Does the right of self-government mean that The House concurrent resolution providing rooms every man may govern himself as he pleases, without respect to the rights of others? Does the right of self-government mean that ed. The bill for the reorganization of the mili any one of the Union States may break loose tia was taken up, and consumed the remainder of When we say that this war is waged to settle the afternoon without any final action. from the rest and govern itself?

the question of the right of one portion of the House also met at two o'clock untry to govern itself, that is, to secole and pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Dobbins presented set up an independent government, and cast off a petition from Martin county, praying for proallegiance to the General Government under which we have lived and prospered, we touch the very vitals of the controversy that is now shaking | terred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The the country. This right of secession we have re- Senate joint resolution authorizing the employ sisted from the beginning of the controversy, and expect to resist until the end. It would be supposed that a question so deeply troops, was adopted. The treason bill, the depuaffecting the stability of all political institutions ty bill and the act supplemental to the act aunight be discussed, especially in the religious thorizing the construction of levies and drains

press, without passion or intolerance. But in such times as these men are not patient of contradictions, and will not bear to be reasoned with A bill was introduced by Mr. Fisher, providing ninds are made up; they do not wish to discuss, passed to a second reading. We would hope to hold the attention of some,

country to set up a government for itself. pediency of dividing the country, the dissolution of the Union, or the separation of a part of the States from the rest. That is a political ques tion which, in a time of peace, may be discussed and decided one way or the other, as the people, by their votes, may determine. It is not a quesn between slavery and anti-slavery, for the nestions were under discussion, the twenty milous of people in the North were divided in senession was never conceded, but the expediency of consenting to it rather than have a war, was believe that all those who opposed warlike casures would array themselves against the

From the moment when the forts and treasure States, no human eve could see how this ques- there was no quorum. hostile measures, the South left the domain of argument for that of arms, and inaugurated the from the Judiciary Committee by Mr. Bundy, the way open for just such another struggle, when the State of New York shall seize the sub-

order and the maintenace of law in one State of | passed. this country as another, and all men who less God and believe that all good government is or dained of Him, and is entitled to obedience, are terested in having it settled. The new Constiaction of the Confederate States in the South de-Inited States defines it, and the application of the principle on which the light of secession is naintained, would subject a man to the same qualties for treason there, as it would here. In o'clock, ther words, the duty of obedience to the Government is made as obligatory under the one as it is inder the other, and the penalty of resistance is ust the same. In the year 1814, the celebrated Hartford Conention was held in Connecticut, and after three

weeks solemn deliberation, those men, the ablest, wisest and best men of the old Federal party of that day, came to the conclusion that,
"When emergencies occur which are either fund be appropriated to the payment of interest. beyond the reach of the judicial tribunals, or too ressing to admit of the delay incident to their orms, States which have no common umpire | Senate concurring, to adjourn on the 11th to meet nust be their own judges, and execute their own again on the 21st inst. A resolution of sympathy

This doctrine was resisted by almost the entire sentiment of the country. Virginia denounced of Kentucky was voted down unanimously. it in unspairing terms. The Richmond Enquirer said in its issue of November 1, 1814; "No man, no association of men, no State or set of States has a right to withdraw itself from Inion is necessary to dissolve it. The majority States which form the Union must consent to lissolve the Union, or obstruct the efficiency of ts constitutional laws is treason-treason to all heresy-which strips its author of every possible

the Union to exert its energies when the season the pride of America, and the wonder of the

"Countrymen of the East! we call upon you to keep a vigilant eye upon those wretched men who would plunge us into civil war and inevitable disgrace. Whatever may be the temporary calami ies which may assail us, let us swear upon the dtar of our country to save the Union.' lays, and it is the sentiment of thousands of her sons at this day. The duty of the government

than in these patriotic words.

whit to be abandoned. If the people of New Jersey are bound, in the sight of God and man, to render obedience to the of the country, until the question is settled forever. Property and life will be spent by millions, but neither property or life is secure if it is admitted that any member of this Union may plunge he whole system of government into disorder, whenever it chooses to set up to govern itself. If it were possible to conceive of a war waged ple of the United States with the same spirit that their muster at one half the usual fare. dwells in his infinite heart when he deals with those who cast off His Government, and erect sures were forcibly seized, she was patient. While tional way of meeting the difficulty. As the proceedings. Richmond Enquirer said in 1814: "The same Union is necessary to dissolve it."

The Impending Conflict.

York News of Thursday says : iriz, under General Lee, in expectation of aghas no feeble or inefficient adversaries to contend with, and is ordering forward soldiers and munitions of war, from New York, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Gresham introduced a bill establishing New England, to such an extent that he will home guards in cities and corporations, and au-

ing upon the nation .- Lauisville Journal .

Legislative Summary.

TEESDAY, May 7, 1861. SENATE.-The Senate met at 2 o'clock, P. M. for the Judges of the Supreme Court was adopt

ment by the Governor of medical aid for the were passed to the second reading and referred. against their feelings and convictions. Their for a Board of Subsistence Commissioners, and

Mr. Packard introduced a series of resolutions while we urge upon them the unspeakable im- | and acts of a vigilance committee in Indianapolis, portance of the issue that is now made, the sim- which was laid on the table after discussion by 21st inst. ple issue, the right of the Government to govern the country, or the right of a portion of the Mr. Hunter, Mr. Packard, Mr. Crane, Mr. Dobbins and Mr. Wood

It is not a question of the expediency or inex- Mr. Veatch introduced a bill fixing the term of the Superintendents of the benevolent institutions.

WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1861. SENATE.-Mr. Culver presented resolutions adopted at Lafayette urging liberal appropriations for the support of the war. A joint resolution Constitution is not to be interpreted by soldiers, offered by Mr. Ray, was adopted, appointing a but by the indges of the land. So long as these committee to act with a committee on the part of the House, to confer with the United States Disiment, and many were willing and anxious to trict Attorney, on the power and expediency of rield everything but honor and principle, for the interposing to prevent the sale and shipment of sake of conciliating the South. The right of se- arms, munitions, provisions, &c., from this State to any rebellious State. Messrs. Ray, Murray supported by a large part of the Northern people, and Anthony were appointed the Senate commitand by all the Union men of the South. Per tee. Lieut. Jefferson C. Davis, one of the galhans the disunion men of the South were misled lant defenders of Fort Sumter, was by resolution invited to a seat within the bar whenever he may Government, in the event of war. If so, desire to visit the Senate chamber. The bill for they did not understand the sentiment of this na- the reorganization of the militin was discussed and considered up to the time of the presentation of the United States were seized by the seceding of colors to Col. Wallace's regiment, after which

tion was to be settled except by force. By these House.-The Senate treason bill was returned system of force. And now, who can point out recommending its passage. It was debated at peaceful solution of this question, except by a length and with much ability, and finally passed. onstitutional Convention, that will not leave Mr. Fisher's bill for the subsistence of troops treasury, with \$29,000,000, and West Point and Means. The Corporation Arms bill, and the bill forts in our harbor, to set up an Empire of her for the punishment of treason, and Mr. Gore's The question is just as vital to the existence of bill relative to courts in Tipton county, were

The bill to enable the State University to inthe regular session, was passed unanimously. The two million loan bill of the House was passed with an amendment, providing that the

216 per cent, tax on each \$100 of taxables, heretofore leased for the State debt sinking House.-The House adopted a resolution, the with the position of armed neutrality on the part

The special order being the consideration of the execution stay law, Mr. Williams' and Mr. Stotsenberg's bills were returned from the Judithis Union, of its own accord. The same power ciary Committee with a recommendation that which knit us together can only unknit. The they pass. The bills, together with Mr. Moss' same formality which forged the links of the bill, were read and laid on the table, and an order moved that they be printed.

he withdrawal of any one branch of it. Until The Senate amendments to the bill for the rethat consent has been obtained, any attempt to organization of the volunteer militia was concurred in, and the bill becomes a law. The amalatents and purposes. Any other doctrine, such gamy evidence bill was sent to the Judiciary Coms that which has been lately held forth by the mittee. Mr. Fisher's subsistence bill was con-Federal sepublicans, that any one State may sidered engrossed, and read a third time. The withdraw itself from the Union, is an abominable sidered engrossed, and read a third time. pretension to the name or character of a Feder- anapolis, Lucius Rush of Vigo, and Simeon

commissioners are Calvin Fletcher, Jr., of Indi-Standidge of Bartholomew, and the pay is fixed at \$3 per day. Mr. Haves entered a protest shall demand it, and seize the first traitor who againt the contraband bill. Further information shall spring out of the hot-bed of the convention | was required of the Adjutant General in regard of Hartford. This illustrious Union, which has to the acceptance of companies, and a commitbeen cemented by the blood of our foretathers, tee was appointed on the subject. Several other world, must not be tamely sacrificed to the heated subjects were considered, but no definite action brains of the aspiring hearts of a few malcontents. was taken, and there is no probability of any The Union must be saved when any one shall new measure being presented before adjournment, FRIDAY, May 10, 1861.

Senate.-Resolutions were adopted empowering the committee appointed to examine the Commissary General's stores and accounts to send for persons and papers, and charging them to make That was the sentiment of Virginia in those the examination of the kind of provisions a part of their duty. The vote on the passage of was never more plainly and earnestly set forth the two million loan bill was reconsidered, and after some debate the Commissioners' bonds were If the State of New Jersey has a reserved right fixed at \$100,000. The bonds remaining unsold, to set up a government of her own, to seize the if any there be, are to be destroyed in the presnd refuse to pay duties in her ports, then the war ence of the Auditor, Agent and Secretary of on which we have entered is unrighteous, and State, and an additional section was added providing that the tax provided for the payment of interest and the gradual extinction of the debt verament of the United States, then the Gov- shall not be diminished but shall be levied annurument must be sustained by the entire strength ally until the bonds authorized shall have been

A concurrent resolution was passed by the Senate and sent to the House, expressing the opinion that the railroads of the State should, in the existing crisis, as their share of the common the spirit of Christianity, our prayer should be burden, transport the State troops to and from that God would inspire the Government and peo- the several rendezvous free of charge, and after

A number of House and Senate bills were read bearance of the Government hitherto has been the House to adjourn to morrow until the 21st without a parallel. While fortifications and trea- was adopted. The House concurrent resolution rmies were disciplined to resist her she was quiet. authorizing the Governor to return troops that When the emblem of her sovereignty was assailed come to the Capital without orders, was referred she declined to strike. She was forbearing be- Messrs Conner, Murray and Wilson, as a select cause she was powerful, and her sons were resist ing her authority. And this ought not to be of hate; it ought to be a defense of the right of the Commissary and Quartermaster Generals' government; a struggle to maintain the principle stores and accounts, had leave by resolution to sit f a popular government, in which the majority during the recess, and to employ a clerk and mesof the people are to bear rule; and just so soon as that principle is admitted, we ought to be willing and anxious to compose our quarrels like to the two million loan bill, and it becomes a law Christian citizens. There is an orderly, consti-us passed by the House, and reported in this day's

power which knit us together can only unknit. House.-The House Committee to inquire into The same formality which forged the links of the the acceptance of volunteers, were empowered to send for persons and papers, and to investigate the management of the Commissary Department. The telegraph indicates that a collision between Mr. Veatch's home supply bill was read a second he Government and Confederate forces may soon | time and amended to authorize the county boards be looked for in Eastern Virginia. The New and the corporate bodies of cities and towns, to The latest intelligence received from the South levy a special poll and property tax from year to spels, to a certain extent, the uncertainty that year, to provide for all necessary expenditures as prevaile i respecting the movements of the voted by them. The House passed an order re-Confederate army, and renders it evident that questing the Governor to return the treason punerery nerve has been strained to assemble a large enough force in Virginia to cope successfully with shment bill, that the language might be medithe recent levies of the Washington Government. fied. The bill authorizing the employment of There can not be less than from forty to fifty thou- deputies by persons holding official positions, who sand troops, under the command of General Cocke and General Ruggles at Fredericksburg, Rich mond, Harper's Ferry, Lynchburg and Culpepper | constitutional majority. The University bill was Court House, and it is thought probable that they passed. It authorizes \$10,000 of the funds to are concentrating near Dumfries, on the banks of be expended under the direction of Prof. Wiley, the Potomac, fifty-five miles south of Alexan for enlarging the Cabinet of the University, and cressive action on the part of their enemies, to transfer to the library complete sets of the feanwhile, General Scott is not inactive. He journals and other documents, and makes the ppears to have become suddenly aware that he State Geologist, (Dr. Richard D. Owen) a mem-

have at his disposal nearly sixty thousand men, in the District of Columbia, and on the hights which command the Potomac, before the close of panies composed of men under forty-five years another week. Under such circumstances it is old. It was referred to the Military Committee. nighly probable that a battle is impending, and A bill was introduced by Mr. Bingham defining that a bloody collission may be looked for within a clause in the embezziement bill of the regular session, providing "that it shall not be construed Old Kentucky will not be alone in the so as in any manner to interfere with the manage-Maryland will be with her there, and we may ment and disbursement of the trust funds." The hope for the best results from their wise and pat- bill was passed. A report was received from Gorriotic counsels. We rejoice in the thought that don Tanner in regard to the distribution of the they will indicate a safe, salutary and patriotic Indiana Reports. Messrs, Cason and Kendrick through all the disasters that madmen are bring were added to the special committee to investigate the books of the Adjutant General. The

House refused to take the papers during the re-

ed; and then the Senate adjourned. House.-Mr. Chapman asked to be excused from serving on the Committee of Investigation Dunmore raised the King's flag, and publishing the commissary and quartermaster general's enth. He established martial law, required every epartments, and Mr. Parrett was appointed in his person capable of bearing arms to resort to his place. Mr. Parrett and Mr. Kendrick made per. standard, under penalty of forfeiture of life and t least, who can be calm in the midst of a storm, to raise a committee to inquire into the origin to appropriate committees, and then the House vitation to convicts and slaves to rise against

he hour of trial.

SENATE.—The bill for the re-organization of of Major M. D. Manson, to the post of Colonel. gardless of their different lineage and tongue. the militia was finally passed by a vote of 35 to Cant. W. C. Wilson of Lafayette, was elected The cry of Dunmore did not rouse among the 7. The Senate then made some amendments, Major vice Manson. Col. Manson is a gentleman Africans a passion for freedom. To them bondfines treason just as the Constitution of the United States defines it, and the application of the United States defines it, and the application of the United States defines it, and the application of the Position to which he was not a lower condition of being than their former one; they had no regrets for an-The question of adjournment was up and under has been chosen. He has energy, industry and cient privileges last; their memories prompted no the special order for Friday (to-morrow) at 10 | sound judgment. He has character and stand | demand for political changes; no struggling aspiing and possesses the confidence of the officers crease their cabinet, lost by some informality at he has had experience in the field, and is practi- plished, had he been master of the country, and cally acquainted with the duties he will be called but congratulate the 10th on their choice of a lera.

> ille on Saturday for Camp Wayne at Richmond, though marched into the field. The ladies of the place gave them an entertain ment on the evening preceding their departure. It was gotten up in fine style and with good taste, and the officers and men and their fair entertain ers had a good time generally. After the supper, son, was disposed of, Col. McCarty and others that he saw him yesterday mopping the floor of made patriotic speeches on the duty of loval citizens at the present crisis. Old Shelby is all right. The two companies passed through this city on that he informed the Secretary of the determina-Saturday. They are fine looking men.

There is great pressure upon the Execu- the war would be prosecuted with energy, and tive for the positions of quartermaster and com- that Mr. Seward replied "that the people should missary and many persons seem to entertain the would be well satisfied with what would take opinion that they are positions of great profit. place in a few days." We are authorized by the Governor to say that

are to be ostracised by the city officials, and they and the "shottlocker" three thousand eight hun nay as well know it first as last. Mayor Max- dred rounds of solid ball and shell, loaded and well displayed more of the partisan than of the empty.-Philadelphia Ledger. iplomatist in the few remarks he made in giving - Have the proper authorities thought of the necessity of supplying every soldier in camp with an India rubber blanket? For men in tents or in resolution, which amendment would allow the bivouac, nothing would tend so much to prevent wards to designate the men they desired to act. | colds, rheumatism, and other diseases consequent

--There has been but one desertion we learn from the six regiments of Federal Troops, since they have been connected with the service at Camp Morton. That one was from a company from Fort Wayne. The man returned to his home, and a guard was sent after him, but his went into secret session. Not a thing connected neighbours refused to let him be brought back - with the future policy of the Government is yet There were dozens of men ready to take place.

Three companies of State troops left Camp Morton on Saturday evening over the La- which is that this Government will immediately favette Railroad for the new camp to be estab. Washington, with a view to a speedy attack on lished at Lafavette. One of the companies was that city. The grounds for this belief are, that from South Bend and two from Fountain county. the forces of the Confederacy are being rapidly The camp is on the old fair ground, near the junction, and not at the battle ground, as many sup-

Wills, deeds, mortgages, agreements, trict of Columbia powers of attorney, and all kinds of instruments It is intimated that at present no more army written and acknowledged. Affidavits drawn appointments will be made, but that vacancies and oaths administered at the office of Delzell & Smith, real estate agents, 37 E. Washington possible, in view of the enlargement of our boun-

The Board of Directors for the Asylum for the Insane, met on Tuesday. T. A. Lewis, Esq., was elected Secretary of the Board. Con- as her day of reception. In point of popularity tracts were let for furnishing new beadsteads for Mrs. Davis is the only rival of the President. the wards, and for other articles essential to the comfort and safety of the patients.

this city, commencing on Tuesday next, the 21st them. In some kinds of business fortunes are bewill be the place of meeting.

old Fort Harrison. Policy of the Government. R. N. Hupson, formerly editor of the Terre

The energy of this Government will never ta (Georgia) Commonwealth of the 3d instant : cease until this rebellion is strangled, its leaders ung, and all the property in the hands of traitors re-taken. To be a Government, claiming the respect of men, it can do nothing less. This great work is not to be accomplished in a week Provisions to the amount of \$500,000 have been or a mouth. Large bodies move slow, and it will require several months to consummate this. Blood will flow, and we will all become facus-tomed to carnage. To this the people of the Cannon from Fort Sumter passed through At-Great West must make up their minds. What lanta to-day, on their way to Memphis, Tenn. are a million lives compared to the overthrow of Final destination not known to us. They are such a Government as this?

Election in Vincennes. VINCENNES, IND., May 7, 1861.

men for the perils awaiting us.

Slave Insurrection. As there are many who are foolish enough to SATURDAY, May 11, 1861. expect, and some who are wicked enough to de-SENATE -A message from the Governor an. sire, slave insurrections in the South, we copy the ounced the approval and signature of sundry following from the eighth volume of Bancroft's enrolled acts of the Senate. The report of the History of the United States. Inciting pegro inadjutant general, giving the names of the com- surrection was an early and fixed policy of the panies selected to compose the five regiments of British Ministry in the war of the Revolution. fantry for the State service was submitted and Repeated attempts were made also by the British referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, in the war of 1512. But no success ever attended and that committee was instructed to inquire these efforts. The slaves would not rise. And where said companies were organized, the dates they will not rise now. The history of the world of the officers' commissions and of the filing of is but one long and bloody narrative of war; yet the muster-rolls, and when tendered and accept. the history of servile wars from the history of the world down, does not occupy one hundred pages;

"Encouraged by this most triffing success, Lord

sonal explanations in regard to some remarks of servants, negroes, or others, appertaining to rebels, the Journal, which called forth some pleasantry, if they would join for the reducing of the colony to and so ended. Two or three bills were returned a proper sense of its duty. The effect of this in adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock A. M., on the serve in the army: "I hope," said Dunmore, their masters was not limited to their ability to "it will oblige the rebels to disperse to take care of their families and property." The men to DEPARTURE OF THE ZOUAVE REGIMENT .- Col. whose passions he appealed were either criminals Wallace's regiment, the Eleventh Indiana, left bound to labor, in expiation of their misdeeds, or last night for Evansville. They marched from Africa, with tropical passions seething in their their quarters in the evening to the vacant ground veins, and frames rendered strong by abundant north of the Terre Haute Depot, where they food and out of door toil; they formed the marested until the train over that road was in readi- jority of the population on tide water, and were ness to receive them. Throughout the entire ters around the wives and children of their ownline of march they were followed by a crowd ers; so that danger lurked in every home. The numbering thousands, and when they halted on measure was a very deliberate act which had been the common they were soon hid from sight by reported in advance to the ministry, and had apthe sea of people who had determined to see them a part of a system which Dunmore had concerted off. They passed down Washington street in with Generals Gage and Howe. He also sent for columns of companies sweeping the broad street the small detachment of regulars stationed in as they moved on. Their appearance was fine, Mackee, a deputy superintendent to raise a regiand their marching and bearing gallant and soldierly. It is a noble regiment, and if they get a the western border; he authorized John Connolly chance no one doubts but they will give a good to raise a regiment in the back woods of Virginia account of themselves. They have been pre-bodies to march to Alexandria. At the same time pared for the field in a surprisingly short time. he was himself to "raise two regiments, one of The daughter of Capt. Smith—the adopted daugh—white people, to be called the Queen's own Loyal ter of the regiment—accompanies them. Dressed in a neat Zouave jacket and a jaunty cap, the lit-Connolly was arrested in Maryland in November; tle girl who is to be the soldier's pet rode in front and thus the movements at the west were preof the column, looking like she feared no danger, vented. At Dunmore's proclamation a thrill of and she need not. A thousand-many thousand indignation ran through Virginia effacing all blessings follow the boys. There was no loud passioned purpose to drive away the insolent nanifestations made as they passed along, but power by which it had been put forth. Instead there was a universal prayer that the protecting of a regiment on the King's side from the backarm of the God of battles would guide them in woods, William Campbell and Gibson were on the march from Fincastle and West Augusta, with patriotic rifle companies, composed of "as fine men as ever were seen." In the valley of THE TENTH REGIMENT .- The promotion of the Blue Ridge the different congregations of Col. Reynolds to the command of the State troops | Germans, quickened by the preaching of Muhlen caused a vacancy in the command of the 10th Reg. burg, were annimated with one heart, and stood ready at the first summons to take up arms for rations of their own had invited Dunmore's inter position: no memorial of their grievances had preand men of his command. In addition to that ceded his offers. What might have been accomhad used an undisputed possession to embody and rain the negroes, can not be told; but as it was, upon to discharge. He commanded a company though he boasted that they flocked to his standin Mexico and was distinguished for the qualities and, none combined to join from a longing for an that make a soldier and an officer, and we can not improved condition or from an ill will to their mas-

And in a skirmish a few days later, the two negro companies which he had formed, BANCROFT Two companies of volunteers left Shelby- tells us, took good care to keep out of the fight

War Items. We gather the following items from the New

York Tribune of Thursday: -There is a private in the Rhode Island regiment at Washington who is worth half a million which abounded with all the luxuries of the sea- of dollars. Our Washington correspondent states

> -Mr. Isaac Moses, of this city, who had an interview with Mr. Seward on Sunday last, writes tion of New York City to sustain the Government, and of the expectation of the people that

-The United States steam frigate Wabash is the quartermasters and commissaries are but the ready for sea at New York. Her armament has agents of the State and are required to purchase just been finished, and is a heavier one than she and furnish supplies at the lowest market price, ever carried before. It consists of two ten inch and turnish supplies at the lowest market price, and that any advance charged upon such price, ten thousand pounds each; twenty-eight nine will be regarded and treated as stealing from the inch guns of nine thousand pounds each; fourteen eight inch, sixty-three hundred weight; two 12 pound howitzers fot the launches, and two twelve "No Party."-The "no party" feeling of the pound light howitzers, for the cutters. The bat-Republican majority of the Council stuck out "a tery altogether weighs over three hundred and feet" or more on Saturday night. Democrats ship has over three hundred pieces of small arms,

on exposure. Montgomery News. The New Orleans Delta contains a letter from Montgomery dated the 2d inst., from which we extract the following items:

Congress met this morning, and immediately

known to the people. In the absence of authentic information the time is filled with a thousand rumors, one of throw a large body of troops around the City of transported North, and that a large army is evidently assembling at some point in Virginia. The opinion prevails here that the long talkedof collision is now close at hand, and that the

great opening battle will be fought in the Diswill be kept open for the benefit of new States as they come into the Confederacy. It is also daries, a reconstruction of the Cabinet may be deemed necessary.

The President and his Cabinet are so pressed for time as to be almost unable to receive visitors. The President's wife has set apart Tuesday

PRACTICE ECONOMY .- There never was a time in our history when it was more necessary to practice economy than now. War enormously en-STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY .- The State Medical hances the price of provisions and other necessa-Society will hold its annual meeting for 1861 in ries, while it diminishes the means of purchasing inst. The hall of the House of Representatives of business that the failures in New York since the 22d of April number over two hundred; and such is the quantity of protested paper thrown on CAMP TIPPECANOE.—This camp will be located the banks that they now refuse to accommodate. ust south of Lafayette, on the ground occupied One Tilese, the day before yesterday, had \$30, for the State Fair in 1853. It is a beautiful losaleable, and reuta are gone down, because peocation. One regiment of State troops will occu- ple have as money to pay. The holders of breadstuffs will keep them up, because they know that the war and the demand in England will en-CAMP HARRISON.—This is the name of the able them to command high prices. It is necescamp to be occupied by two regiments of State sary, therefore, for all clauses of citizens to practice economy; even for some who used to purtroops, just north of Terre Haute, near the site of , chase three or four coats in twelve months to wear one now for a whole year. Economy in these, the hardest of hard times, is a virtue of the first order, and no person ought to buy anything to can dispense with till the war is over .- New York Herald. Haute Express, writes as follows from Washing-

We find the following items in the Atlan-A Messenger from Governor Jackson, of Missouri, to President Davis at Montgomery, passed through Atlanta this forenoon, for the purpose of soliciting aid in taking the arsenal at St. Louis. purchased in Missouri by President Davis, for the Confederate States army.

grim looking monsters.

THE FLAG.-The following is the description of the National flag of the United States, as giv-MR. EDITOR: On vesterday our city elected en in the Army Regulations : It is a mass of R. J. McKinney, Mayor; Charles G. Mathesie, bunting, thirty six feet fly, and twenty feet hoist, Clerk: Andrew Armstrong, Treasurer; Jeremiah in thirteen horizontal stripes of equal breadth, Donovan, Marshal; -all of democratic antecedents alternately red and white, beginning with the red. for the Union and the enforcement of the laws. In the upper quarter, next the staff, is the Union, at home and abroad. The great object of all composed of a number of white stars, equal to seemed to be to banish party and select the best | the number of States, on a blue field, one third the length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top."